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POETRY.

THE CHRISTIAN'S JOY.

The earth is fair with its sunny vales,
Its murmuring brooks and perfum'd bowers,
And 'tis sweet to breathe its balmy gales
And watch the bloom of its opening flowers.

The sea is fair with its pearly caves,
Its coral rocks and shell-enclosed shore;
And 'tis sweet to gaze on its placid waves,
Or list to its stormy billows roar.

The sky is fair with its orb of day,
Its clouds of gold and crimson hue,
Its dappled morn and evening grey,
Its spangled vault and its azure blue.

And 'tis sweet to mark the rosy gleam
Driving the shadows of night afar,
And 'tis sweet to recline in the moon's pale beam,
Or gaze on the light of some distant star.

But the soul asks a joy beyond them all:
'Tis not in earth, nor sea, nor sky;
In the glitter of wealth, nor the festive hall,
In the praise of fame, nor in beauty's eye.

'Tis the joy of the heart at peace with God,
'The joy to the humble and contrite given,
Which frees the spirit from sin's dark load
And points to our home in the Light of Heaven.

PERSONAL ANECDOTES.

From the Lady's Book.

The New Minister.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

'What kind of a sermon did the new minister give you this morning?' asked Ellen Fay of her sister Mary, as the latter came in from church on a bright Sabbath morning in the pleasant month of June.

'O, it was delightful!' replied Mary with animation. 'He's a splendid looking man, with an eye as bright as a diamond. And such a voice! It was the finest for an orator I ever heard.'

'What was the text; Mary?' said Mrs. Fay, with a grave countenance.

'Why, it was—it was,' responded Mary taken by surprise. 'It was in the—I declare, mother, I cannot recall it at this moment; but it's on my tongue's end. It was in the—it was there where it speaks about—about—'

'You paid more attention, I see to Mr. Elbertson's eyes and voice than to his sermon, Mary,' said her mother, seriously. 'I'm afraid I shall not like our new minister if his person is to make a deeper impression than his words.'

'Indeed, mother, it was an elegant sermon,' urged Mary. 'and now, I remember the subject. It was on the "Beauty of Holiness," and the text was, "Be ye holy, for I am holy." Mary's voice sunk into a lower and more serious tone, as she repeated this brief portion of the holy word. "I never felt so like being religious in my life, as I did while he was preaching. The life of holiness was so beautifully pictured. If I were to hear such sermons every Sunday, I am sure I should be much better than I now am."

'You were pleased, then, with the new minister, Mary,' said her father, who came in, in time to hear her closing remark. He had paused at the door a few moments to have a parting with a neighbor.

'Indeed I was,' replied Mary, warmly.

'And how did you like him, father?' asked Mrs. Fay, looking into her husband's face, with an expression that indicated no small degree of concern. She was a woman whose thoughts were much occupied on religious subjects, and she, therefore, felt a good deal of anxiety about the new minister, who was to take the place of good old Mr. Morrison, recently removed, by death, from his labors.

The husband smiled, and remarked, in a quiet tone.

'He certainly preached an excellent sermon, as Mary says.'

'But is he at all like the dear, good, old Mr. Morrison?' said Mrs. Fay, the rising moisture dimming her eyes as she thought of the gray-headed old minister who had preached to them for the last thirty years.

'No, he is not like Mr. Morrison. No two men are alike. And there are few of the same class of men as Mr. Morrison left. Every new generation differs in some degree from the preceding one, and the ministers differ as much as the people.'

'Then I shall not like Mr. Elbertson,' said Mrs. Fay, despondingly. 'I don't think I can ever hear him preach.'

'Yes, mother, you will like him, I am sure you will!' spoke up Mary, with warmth and animation. 'Don't you think she will father,' she added.

'Indeed, Mary, I cannot tell. Your mother was very much attached to the excellent minister who has been taken away from us, and I should not be at all surprised if she would be a long time in getting reconciled to the loss. Mr. Elbertson is a young man. But, notwithstanding his fine talents, and, I trust, sincere piety, he is a very different person from old Mr. Morrison. He may be a better minister, and a better man, but—'

'Never! never!' said Mrs. Fay, with warmth, interrupting her husband.

'I did not say that he was,' replied Mr. Fay, smiling pleasantly at his wife's warmth of expression. 'I was only going to suppose a case.'

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'But it is wrong to suppose what is not true,' said his wife. 'Mr. Elbertson never was, and never will be as good a man, or as good a minister, as Mr. Morrison.'

'But you have neither seen him, nor heard him preach,' mother, said Mary.

'No, nor never wish to,' resumed Mrs. Fay, evidently losing command of her feelings.

'Well, never mind, mother,' said Mr. Fay, soothingly. 'It is not right, you know, to form an unfavorable opinion of any man, before having a fair opportunity to become acquainted with his true true character. You must go to hear Mr. Elbertson, and then, I have no doubt but that you will think well of him.'

'That evening Mr. Ellis and his wife came in to sit an hour or two.

'You were not at church, this morning, Mrs. Fay,' said Mrs. Ellis, after her bonnet and shawl were taken off and handed into the next room by Ellen.

'No, I couldn't well leave home,' replied Mrs. Fay.

'Of course, you didn't hear our new minister,' said Mrs. Ellis, in rather an equivocal tone. 'He doesn't preach like good old Mr. Morrison. I can tell you that. I, for one, shall never be reconciled to the change.'

'I am sure I shall not,' responded Mrs. Fay. 'I don't think I can ever hear him preach. I am told that he is a young, foppish fellow; one of your preachers that try to create a sensation; and Mrs. Fay shook her head, while an expression of sadness flitted across her countenance.

'There is something of the dandy about him, I must confess,' said Mrs. Ellis. 'And as to his preaching, it was nothing at all like Mr. Morrison's.'

'Ah me!' sighed Mrs. Fay. 'I wish the dear good old man had only lived a little longer.'

The new minister was also the burden of conversation between Mr. Ellis and Mr. Fay.

'How were you pleased with Mr. Elbertson?' asked the former.

'Why, I must confess that I am prepossessed in his favor,' replied Mr. Fay. 'His manner and style of sermonizing is so different from that of our late pastor, that it is not easy at once to be reconciled to so great a change. Any change, even for the better, shocks the feelings, and hinders the judgment from estimating it truly.'

'But it isn't possible that you mean to intimate that Mr. Elbertson is a better minister than Mr. Morrison was?' said Mr. Ellis, in surprise.

'Why, dear sir, he won't bear comparison with him. I am surprised at the vestry for making so unsuitable a choice!'

'But you judge him prematurely,' replied Mr. Fay, in a calm but earnest tone of voice. 'He is a young man, and was evidently ill at ease this morning in his new position. He seemed to me to feel that in the minds of the congregation there must, all the while, be an involuntary process of comparison going on, between him and the venerable and much beloved man, who had so long stood at the desk where he was standing. He had some mannerisms about him, but every minister has these, and they are only unpleasant when first observed. Mr. Morrison had some peculiar to himself, but we were so used to him, and liked the man so well, that we did not see them.'

'I am sure I never could see any,' responded Mr. Ellis, catching in the true spirit of controversy, at the last remark. 'His like I never expect to see again. And, as for this Mr. Elbertson, the more I think about him, the more do I feel dissatisfied. It is a shame to place such a man over the sainted Mr. Morrison's congregation! I almost wonder that the old man can sleep quietly in his grave.'

'Mr. Ellis was evidently warming, and, as he allowed his feelings to become excited, the more blind did he become in his perceptions of the character of the new minister. Perceiving this, Mr. Fay made an effort to change the conversation, but could not succeed; and was forced, for nearly the whole evening, to oppose a mild remonstrance to the severe things that were said about the new minister. In these strictures all joined but Mary, and she was on the side taken by her father.'

While these animadversions are going on, let us look in upon the unconscious subject of them. We find him seated at a table in his chamber, with his head resting upon his hand. His new position has agitated him, in spite of every effort he can make to keep his feelings calm. He is a young man, of fine talents, well educated, and deeply conscious of the responsibilities attached to his sacred office.

This seated, the thoughts that passed through his mind, troubled him. His reception by the people, over whom he had been called as a minister, it seemed to him was not cordial.

'Surely,' he said, mentally, 'they are disappointed in me. It was not well for one so young to take the place of that long tried, faithful, and aged servant.'

Just at this moment, there was a loud knock at his door, and Mr. Bisbee, one of the vestrymen, entered.

'Good evening, good evening, Mr. Elbertson! How do you do to night?' he said, bustling in, and taking a chair on the opposite side of the table.

'Quite well,' responded the minister, endeavoring to smile cheerfully, but in vain. But so much occupied was Mr. Bisbee with his own thoughts, that he did not perceive the feebleness of the smile, nor the almost sad expression that followed it.

'I dropped in this evening, Mr. Elbertson,' began his visitor, 'to have a little talk with you in a friendly way. I am a free spoken man, you must know; but I always mean well. Every thing with me is honest and above board. And,

so I will just say to you, that, as I know the people here a great deal better than you do, a few hints, such as I can give, may be of great use to you.'

'I shall certainly be indebted to you for any such kind offices,' replied Mr. Elbertson, endeavoring to rouse himself up to that state of indifference which is often assumed as a protection to the feelings.

'I mean all well, you may be assured, sir,' said Mr. Bisbee. 'And so I will come at once to the point. In the first place, your sermon was too long to-day, by a quarter of an hour. Mr. Morrison never preached over thirty minutes, and the people can't endure to sit longer. And then you reasoned too much. Mr. Morrison always brought a subject right home to the feelings of the congregation, in the most simple, touching way imaginable. I am not alone in this opinion, for I have talked with twenty since this morning about it, and they all agree with me, that such kind of preaching won't suit here. And then, no one ever heard the strange hymn you gave out. It was in the book it is true; but Mr. Morrison always stuck to the old familiar hymns that we have known and sung ever since we were children. And I must say, that you had too much action; Mr. Morrison used to lay his hand upon the Bible so impressively, and never lift it or wave it about more than once or twice during the whole sermon. I have heard this particularly objected to in you. I am thus frank, Mr. Elbertson, because I know you are desirous of pleasing the people; and unless you know what they like, how can you please them?'

'I am certainly indebted to you, Mr. Bisbee,' said the young minister, quietly, 'and shall endeavor to profit by your hints.'

'That is right—that is right, Mr. Elbertson,' responded the visitor, warming with pleasure at the idea of the good office to the church and minister both, that he was performing. 'It is some satisfaction to advise a man, when he is willing to profit by what you say. But another thing: I have heard some object to your dress. They don't think it as plain as becomes a minister.'

'I really don't see how I can dress plainer,' replied Mr. Elbertson, glancing down at himself. 'My clothes are new and fit me well. You certainly would not have me go with soiled or shabby clothing.'

'O no—no indeed, sir. But then,' said Mr. Bisbee, 'there is something in the way your clothes are made and put on, that kind of looks foppish. It would be well if you could remedy this in some way. Mr. Morrison always dressed very plain.'

'He was an old man, you must remember, Mr. Bisbee,' said Mr. Elbertson, 'and dressed as became his age. I am a young man, and must dress as becomes my age. In all things there should be fitness and propriety. And you should remember, that it is the kind and quality of the garments which clothe the mind, that are of most importance. My external clothing I have made after the fashion in which all men around me wear it. Beyond that, it costs me but few thoughts.'

'But if the way you dress offends your brethren, are you not bound to change for their sakes?'

'If they are offended without any real cause existing in me, then the cause is in them, and it is certainly more important that they should remove the real cause from themselves, than the imaginary one from me. Unkind and censorious feelings involve a greater wrong, certainly, than a simple suit of well fitting clothes, made in the way that other men wear them.'

To this Mr. Bisbee was at a loss to reply. It was to him, altogether, a new form of argument. 'I trust I have not offended you, Mr. Elbertson,' he said, 'by the freedom of my remarks. I assure you I spoke in the utmost sincerity.'

'I do not doubt that, Mr. Bisbee; and it would ill become me, as a minister, to be offended at the sincere admonition of any one of my people. Still, I may be able to perceive errors in them as readily as they can perceive them in me. The fault found with me, as far as you have brought it to my notice, is altogether in mere forms and externals. Nothing has been said in reference to the purity of the doctrines which I taught, nor of their power, through divine aid, to change the heart.'

'O no, sir, no,' responded Mr. Bisbee quickly. 'The doctrine was sound enough, it was only the manner.'

'Then, don't you perceive,' said the minister, mildly, but with impressive earnestness, 'that you have stopped to criticise the comformation of the shell, while the kernel, in which all the substance resides, has been suffered to fall to the ground?'

'There are duties, reciprocal, between a minister and the congregation. And especially is there a duty, of charity and forbearance due from a congregation towards a new minister, whom they have invited to take charge of them. A moment's reflection will tell them that, if he is sincere in his calling as a minister, he will endeavor to preach for their good. For a time, at least, until embarrassments of his new position shall have worn off, and until he shall begin to feel at home among his people, should they treat him with great consideration. Instead of expecting and exacting every thing from him, they should yield something of their own for the sake of the stranger. By and by, they will know each other better, and charity, like a tender vine, in its spontaneous growth, will spring up, and unite them in the bonds of Christian fellowship.'

When Mr. Bisbee went away that evening, it was with very different feelings than those which moved him to call upon the new minister. He found him to be a man of a different stamp of

character altogether than he had supposed him. He was mortified at his meddlesome and weak interference, but not by any means soured in his feelings towards Mr. Elbertson, for the mild, earnest manner of that individual had disarmed him.

On the next Sabbath morning, the minister entered the pulpit with subdued feelings. He had experienced, during the week, various trials from the unguarded expressions of many of the members, who too freely objected, one to this peculiarity, and another of that. At times, he had almost given way to despondency; but remembering in whose cause he was laboring, and in whom he put his trust, he looked upwards, and received strength to sustain him. After going through the regular services, he announced his text in a voice that slightly trembled. The words were—

'Bear ye one another's burdens.'

The impressive and somewhat subdued tone of his voice, and the devout and elevated expression of his countenance, had the effect to throw the minds of such of his congregation as had before been disposed to find fault, off of the minister, and to fix them upon his subject. And in this, before he was done, they found enough suited to their peculiar conditions. Perhaps, of all who were present, Mr. Bisbee best understood the whole bearing of the sermon. He never once thought of the strange hymn, the excess of action, nor did he observe that Mr. Elbertson's dress was at all unbecoming. And certainly he did not think the sermon long, although it extended to just one hour.

Among those present were Mrs. Fay, whose husband, backed by the persuasions of Mary, had induced her to go. A great many allegations had been made in her presence against the new minister by sundry neighbors during the week, and instead of finding her estimation of him at all increased, it was at a lower ebb than ever. Of course, she was in no way prepared to hear with an unprejudiced mind.

'I never heard a sermon like that before, in my life,' said Mary, as the family entered the house together, after the conclusion of the service. Mrs. Fay was silent.

'Did you, mother?' said the prepossessed daughter, not at all satisfied to have her mother remain uncommitted in the minister's favor.

'Of course I have, many a time,' replied Mrs. Fay, in a tone indicating a slight degree of irritation.

'Well, I'm sure I never did,' responded Mary. 'Wasn't it a most excellent sermon, father?'

'It was certainly a good sermon, Mary, and I hope, as you admire it so much, you will endeavor to practise some of its precepts,' replied Mr. Fay.

'I can at least try,' said Mary, in a tone more serious.

On that evening Mr. Bisbee called in to see Mr. Fay.

'Well, I think our new minister improves,' he said, after he was seated. 'I took the liberty of talking to him a little on last Sunday evening, and I am pleased to find that he has taken some of my hints. Didn't you like him much better this morning, Mr. Fay?'

'Yes, I think I did; thought I was well pleased with his sermon on the last Sabbath,' replied Mr. Fay.

'Well, I'm sure I didn't see any thing extra in his discourse,' said Mrs. Fay. 'There was too much finery about it for me. It made me almost cry to think that the good old Mr. Morrison's place should be filled by such a young, foppish looking fellow with his fine notions, and quirk and water doctrines. He was afraid to say "hell," I suppose; and talked as tenderly about sinners going away into eternal banishment as if he were afraid of offending them. Mr. Morrison wouldn't have mumbled the matter in that way. He'd a' given them sound doctrine in the words of the Scripture. Such kind of preaching won't do, Mr. Bisbee. This young fellow will no doubt turn the heads of all the girls in the village, as he has already turned our Mary's; but no good 'll come, see if it does, of you vestrymen having elected a young fellow instead of some good, old-time minister.'

Mrs. Fay spoke with warmth, for she felt a good deal excited. She had not before spoken so freely; but once in the way of speaking her sentiments on the matter, she found that her ideas flowed more freely than she expected they would, and that, in reality, she had a good deal more to say than she thought she had. A tap at the door interrupted further remarks, and much to the surprise, and some little to the confusion of Mrs. Fay, the individual of whom she was so freely speaking, entered in company with a neighbor.

The smile that played upon his handsome features, and the respectful manner with which he took Mrs. Fay's extended hand, on being introduced to her, changed wonderfully in a moment the hue of her feelings. Mary's heart fluttered, and Ellen endeavored to assume a more graceful position. We will not detail the conversation that ensued. When Mr. Elbertson went away, he left few serious objections behind him; though still Mrs. Fay could not help contrasting him in some things with the late lamented Mr. Morrison.

On the next evening, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis dropped in again, and it was not long before the subject of the new minister was introduced. Indeed, little else had been talked about in the village since Mr. Elbertson's arrival.

'So you were at church, yesterday, Mrs. Fay,' said her friend.

'Yes, I did venture out,' replied Mrs. Fay smiling.

'Well, how did you like Mr. Elbertson?' continued Mrs. Ellis.

'Why, he preached a pretty fair sermon,' said Mrs. Fay, very deliberately.

Mrs. Ellis shook her head.

'It wasn't any thing like good old Mr. Morrison's sermons, Mrs. Fay. Ah, me! We shall never look upon his like again.'

'No, it was not at all like Mr. Morrison's sermons. But then, Mrs. Ellis, no two men are alike. Different ministers have different gifts, and we should judge them according to their gifts. I should never have got tired of Mr. Morrison, but now he has been taken away from us, it seems to me right that I should endeavor to be reconciled, and look upon the one who has been called to fill his place with unprejudiced eyes.'

A single evening's contact with Mr. Elbertson, in his social character, had done much to dispel Mrs. Fay's hastily formed prejudices; and the moment her better impressions were opposed, they were roused into activity, and from feeling more kindly towards him, she was prompted to speak in his favor. Thus, she confirmed, by bringing them out into words, her gradually forming good opinions.

As Mr. and Mrs. Ellis were walking home that evening, the latter said, with a peculiar emphasis upon her words.

'Mr. Elbertson has become a great favorite of Mrs. Fay's.'

'Ah, indeed,' responded her husband, 'how has that happened?'

'O, she's got a couple of grown-up daughters, you know,' said Mrs. Ellis, giving her head a toss; although this peculiar and expressive motion couldn't be perceived by her husband, as they were walking in darkness.

'True, I never thought of that. It is strange how a little self interest will warp persons' opinions and change their views. But Mr. Elbertson is not going to fancy one of her girls.'

'No, indeed,' responded his wife, 'not he. Humph! How weak some people are! A pretty minister's wife one of them would make. Why, I've known them both since they were so high! reaching down her outspread hand, to indicate the distance at which these young ladies' heads once stood from the ground, and to enforce this strong argument against them.'

It so happened, that when Mrs. Ellis awoke the next morning from sleep, she found herself shaking with an ague-fit. This was soon succeeded by a raging fever, and for more than a week she remained extremely ill; at the end of that time her life was despaired of. But, at the crisis of the disease, the turning point was in her favor, and she began slowly to recover. The principle remembrance that she had when her thoughts were calmed by returning health, and the wanderings of her imagination fixed, was the fact that Mr. Elbertson had frequently been to see her, and as often talked to her and prayed with her in the most earnest and affectionate manner. Every day he still continued to call in, and his manner was so tender towards her, and his conversation so tempered with mild encouragement, and gentle admonition, that every former prejudice was so dispelled.

'How mistaken we have been in Mr. Elbertson,' said she one day to her husband, after she could sit up a little. 'I shall never again judge any one hastily.'

'We have erred, it is true,' he replied. 'And I hope we shall never forget the excellent lesson for future conduct that you have drawn from it.'

The church members that we have introduced, were not the only ones who were dissatisfied with the new minister; nor were the prejudices of all so easily dispelled. Mr. Elbertson had to go through many hard trials from this cause, and he was often much discouraged. But he was a constant Christian, and the power of consistency will always overcome prejudice. One by one, those who were disposed to find fault, were thrown by some unlooked for circumstance into contact with him, in such a way as to be gratified with his ever kind manner. Thus he gradually acquired a power and influence in his new position, not exceeded by that which even good old Mr. Morrison possessed.

It was something like a year from the time when the new minister came into the village, that nearly one third of its young folks, and a good proportion of the old men and matrons, were assembled at Mr. Fay's pleasant cottage. Something, unusual, of course, was going on, and, whatever it was, every one seemed pleased about it. Presently there was a movement in the house, and all the gay young people in the garden and on the green before the door, hastily pressed in to witness the—what? Why, the marriage ceremony; for there was to be a wedding, and Mary Fay was to be bride. A venerable minister from a neighboring town, was already in the centre of the floor with the prayer-book in his hand, and before him, with flushing cheeks and eyes cast down to the floor, stood Mary Fay, and by her side was—who? Why, the new minister.

No one kissed the young bride's cheek with more earnest fervor than did Mrs. Ellis, and no one was more officious in his efforts to prove himself pleased than Mr. Bisbee. Mrs. Fay soon forgot the excellent qualities of good old Mr. Morrison, in the more attractive ones of the young minister, whose voice never seemed so winning, as when he addressed her by the tender name of 'mother.'

The face of the dead.—There is something, says the Evening Signal, in the sight of a dead face which stirs the deepest feelings of the human heart. It is not easy to analyze this sentiment. It has in it wonder, terror, curiosity, and incredulity. It is a great—great lesson. No living tongue can say so much as those closed, pale, ice-cold lips, and they have smiled, jested, commanded. Light words have fallen from them.

A great many anecdotes are related of personal bravery—we should like to see that man who would deliberately allow a woman to catch him making mouths at her child.

CORRECT ANSWER.—'Madam, do you think frock coats are becoming garments?' 'No, sir, they are garments already.'

'I feel too lazy to work,' said a loafer, 'and I have no time to play. I think I'll just go to bed, and so split the difference.'

From the Washington Globe.

Mr. Webster and the War.

Saturday's *Intelligencer* contains an impressive editorial notice, introducing a long and detailed article, vindicating Mr. Webster's course during the war. It is intended to set history right by fair glosses. We shall reply to it by the record.

We proceed to give some of Mr. Webster's war votes to the public for the information of the rising generation, and to refresh the memories of some who have forgotten the events of which they were the contemporary. Premising that Mr. Webster voted against his country, and spoke against it, during the whole of the late war with Great Britain, even while the British and the Indians were in possession of parts of our country, we select a part of these votes—omitting many of the same character on smaller points—and herewith present them to the patriotic reader.

On the 6th of July, 1814, Mr. Webster, in company with 40 Federalists, voted against the bill to raise money for carrying on the war, by laying a duty on distilled spirits. See *H. R. Journal*, vol. 9, (reprint edition of 1826 by Gales and Seaton,) p. 70.

July 8th, same year, in company with all the Federalists present, he voted against the bill to collect a direct tax in the United States during the war, being a war tax. Same vol. p. 82.

July 8th, same year, in company with 53 Federalists, he voted against the war tax to lay a duty on sugars refined within the United States, being a tax on a luxury. Same vol. p. 84.

Same day and year, in company with 51 Federalists, he voted against the war tax on sales of auction of merchandise. Same vol. p. 84.

On July 10th, same year, he voted against the war tax on pleasure carriages, being a tax on a luxury, in company with the standing battalion of fifty-two Federalists. Same vol. p. 87.

This was the extra session of the spring of 1813, provided for by a law of Congress, and the first one that sat after Winchester's defeat, the massacre of the river Raisin, Dudley's defeat, and other disasters in the West, and while the British and Tecumseh were in possession of Michigan and the Northwestern part of Ohio. It was Mr. Webster's first session: he was then a Representative from New Hampshire; and voted against every bill to raise a duty to carry on the war while he attended. His attendance at that session was very short, and seemed to be merely to vote against the tax bills; for on the fifth day of July, he obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session: (see same volume of the *Journal*, p. 82,) but he remained until the 10th to vote against the bill laying a tax upon pleasure carriages.

Nota bene. It was the revenue measures of this extra session which enabled the full campaign to be made, which ended in the defeat of Proctor and Tecumseh on the river Thames, and to the destruction of the British fleet on Lake Erie. If Mr. Webster and the fifty-two other Federalists had succeeded in their votes at the spring session, there would have been no money for this full campaign, and its glorious results would have been lost.

On the 5th of January, 1813, being the second session that Mr. Webster served, and when the Creek Indians had broken out in the South; when British officers were at Pensacola and St. Marks; and when every thing indicated a winter attack upon the South and New Orleans, Mr. Webster voted with fifty-seven Federalists for postponing the bill making appropriations for the service of the year 1814. Same volume page 199.

On the 7th of the same month, in company with fifty-two Federalists, he voted against the specific appropriation of one million of dollars for the naval service of 1814, the clause being in these words: "Towards defraying the expenses of the Navy of the United States for the year 1813, the sum of one million of dollars." Same vol. p. 204.

We think it right to invite special attention to this vote on account of Mr. Webster's denial in Senate of the United States, in a discussion with Mr. Calhoun, that he had opposed naval appropriations, and declaring that he was for prosecuting the war by water instead of land. This false pretext was also the burden of the elaborate attempt to mystify this subject, which was published in the *Intelligencer* on Saturday last. The *truth* of this statement would be sufficiently apparent from the fact of Mr. Webster's voting against all the means of raising money by taxes, loans, or Treasury notes; for it was equally necessary to raise money by loans, taxes, or Treasury notes, whether the proceeds were to be used for the army or navy; but this vote comes to the point itself, a specific appropriation for the navy of one million of dollars, and it was voted against like all others.

Note. Mr. Webster gained some credit with the ignorant for his declarations in favor of naval war in answer to Mr. Calhoun, but the vote recited above kills up that little triumph, the ephemeral fruit of an untruth. But, if true, it would have done him no honor, for what American—who but an Englishman or an Indian—could have refused men and money to protect our frontiers from British and Indian invasion and aggression—our cities and towns from conflagration and devastation?

Be it remembered that this million of dollars for the naval service was voted against by the Federalists, when we were preparing to make the noble efforts on the lower lakes and on the high seas, which so signally distinguished the year 1814, and which would have been lost to the country if the Federal vote had been successful.

On the 10th of January, 1819, Mr. Webster voted against extending the celebrated second section of the rules and articles of war to citizens of the United States as well as foreigners, who should act as spies. Same vol. p. 277.

On the 13th, 14th, and 15th of the same month, against all the clauses of the bill separately, and then against the passage of the bill, "to make further provisions for filling the ranks of the regular army, encouraging enlistments, and authorizing recruitments of men for longer periods, whose terms of service were about to expire." In company with fifty-eight Federalists, Mr. Webster

voted against this bill in all its stages; and thus did all in his power to leave the country without troops in the eventful year of 1814—the year in which the enemy occupied the Chesapeake bay, took Washington city, plundered Alexandria, attacked New Orleans, and made their greatest exertions against the country, especially on the Northern frontier, where our regular troops gained the reputation which did them so much honor. Brown, Scott, Gaines, Macomb, Macdonough, Jesup, and many others, gained their laurels that year; yet the Federalists would have left them without a man! Same vol. p. 243, 9, 59.

On the 22d of the same month, Mr. Webster, in company with seven other Federalists, voted against the same bill for filling the ranks of the army, as amended in the Senate. This is a very remarkable vote. The body of the Federalists gave way, and let the bill go, but there were eight who would not let it pass without recording their names against it; and of these eight Mr. Webster was one.

It was at this session, and in opposition to this army bill, that Mr. Webster delivered his famous speech of contempt, ridicule and sarcasm upon the misfortunes of our arms, and satisfaction and enjoyment at the successes of the British and Indians.

On the 25th of January, of the same year, Mr. Webster voted, with fifty-six Federalists, against the bill for enforcing the non-importation laws. Same vol. p. 255.

On the 28th of the same month he voted with fifty-five Federalists against the bill for raising additional rifle regiments. Same vol. p. 265.

On the 29th of March, of the same year, Mr. Webster voted in company with forty-six Federalists for the indefinite postponement (rejection) of the bill to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions. Same vol. p. 311.

On the same day he voted with fifty-three Federalists against the passage of the same bill. Same vol. p. 373.

On the 4th day of April, same year, Mr. Webster, with all the Federalists, and a part of the Democrats, voted for the indefinite postponement of a resolution to inquire into the expediency of establishing a National Bank. Same vol. p. 383. So that Mr. Webster would not even go for a National Bank, when it was thought by some to be wanted during the late war.

Such were Mr. Webster's votes in favor of the enemies of his country at the eventful period of the session of 1813-14. Congress adjourned itself in April to meet again in October, but before that time, the burning of Washington, and other calamities, induced Mr. Madison to call not an extra session, involving special elections, and ruinous expense—but an earlier meeting of Congress, to wit, a meeting in September, when one would run into the other and save half the expense.

On the 15th of October, 1814, Mr. Webster voted against rebuilding the President's House, the Capitol, and the public offices, which had been burnt down by the British; and on the same day he voted in favor of a bill for the temporary removal of the seat of Government from Washington city. Same vol. p. 478.

On the 24th of the same month, Mr. Webster voted against a resolution to continue the direct taxes and increase them fifty per cent. only thirty-seven Federalists voting with him. Same vol. p. 409.

On the 27th of the same month, he voted with forty-seven Federalists against increasing the postage, so as to enable the Post Office Department to sustain itself. Same vol. p. 419.

On the same day he voted against the resolution of the Committee of Ways and Means to increase the internal taxes. Same vol. p. 500.

On the 28th of November, Mr. Webster again voted against the establishment of a National Bank. Same vol. p. 552.

On the 1st of December, Mr. Webster, with thirty-five of the most determined Federalists, voted against the bill to provide for raising additional revenues, defraying the expenses of Government, and maintaining the credit of the Government. Same vol. p. 557.

On the same day he voted in company with thirty-four Federalists against a second bill for defraying the expenses of the Government, and maintaining public credit. Same vol. p. 553.

On the 5th of December he voted with the usual phalanx of fifty-seven Federalists against allowing bounty land to recruits in the army. Same vol. p. 555.

On the same day he voted with fifty-five Federalists against the bill to fill the ranks of the regular army. Same vol. p. 568.

On the 10th of December he voted with the "Spartan band," fifty-five Federalists, for the indefinite postponement of the bill to authorize the President to call out a detachment of the militia "for the defence of the frontiers of the United States against invasion." Same vol. p. 578.

On the 19th of December, Mr. Webster, with 46 Federalists, voted against a bill providing additional revenue for the support of public credit. Same vol. p. 603.

On the 24th of the same month he voted against a direct tax. Same vol. p. 635.

On the 22d of the same month he voted with the Spartan band (53 present) against the final passage of the direct tax bill. Same vol. p. 611.

On the 2d of January, 1815, he voted finally to reject the bill to establish a National Bank. Same vol. p. 634.

February 8th 1815, Mr. Webster voted with the phalanx, fifty-five present each time, against rebuilding the Capitol and other public buildings in Washington destroyed by the British. Same vol. pages 713 and 715.

This was the end of the war votes of Mr. Webster, for about this time the double news arrived at Washington of the conclusion of peace with Great Britain, and the victory of General Jackson over the British at New Orleans. These two events put an end to the occupation, for that time, of the fifty-five Federalists, to whose conduct Mr. Grundy applied the celebrated epithet of "moral treason," which stuck to Mr. W. and his party like the poisoned shirt which stuck to the back of Hercules. Yet this man has now become the second, if not the first, man in the Government—the under, if not the upper President, of the United States! and in his new position of PROMULGATOR of the will of the President, and ISSUER of Presidential edicts, and DISPEN-

SER of Presidential rewards and punishments, and APPOINTER of officers, he has become the most powerful individual that ever was in our country, making laws under the name of orders, creating and filling offices, and fixing the salaries, dismissing and appointing, and wielding the whole Executive power of the Government for the SUPPORT OF FEDERALISM, and for the PERSECUTION OF DEMOCRACY.

From the Argus.

Daniel Webster.

By the following letter, which is taken from the *N. Y. Express*, it seems that the "Conservatives" have a scheme for ejecting Mr. Webster from the Secretaryship of State, and appointing in his place, some person more favorable to their pretensions—

"Extract from a private letter, dated

ALBANY, 16th May, 1841.

It happened in my way to-day to lay my hand upon evidence of a very poor plot now on foot against the Secretary of State at Washington. A member of Congress from this State, elected as a Harrison man, writes to Albany from Washington, that Mr. Webster has been in the way of the conservatives, and they have not, he says, had their share of the offices—that while Harrison lived the conservatives fared badly in respect to the offices and fishes, and Webster, they say, was the cause of it—wherefore, by reason of this alleged sin, and for want of democracy &c., Mr. Webster is to be put down. He is to be driven out of the cabinet before next December says the writer of the letter; and having assured his friend that the plan was all settled to drive the Secretary from his seat before December next, he invites him to join in the hue and cry. He says—"let us hunt him down in the press in all parts of the country—you will see the *New York Times* and *Star* lead off the chase in a day or two."

This will be a very amusing tilt to be sure, and you will soon see in that paper some back-banded compliments to Mr. Webster. Do these gentlemen wish their names, their character, their private grief exposed? Yours,

A. B.

The *N. Y. Times*, true to this prophecy, has "led off the chase," and given Mr. Webster a stab under the fifth rib in an article recommending him minister to England. "Whatever," says the *Times*, "may be the political objections to Mr. Webster for other stations in the Government, public opinion would unite cordially in recognizing and approving his appointment as minister to England." Thus, the banquets are quarrelling about the division of their plunder. Mr. Webster's associations are with the old Federalists of his party, and he has manifested no disposition to reward the renegade Democrats with office, at all in proportion to their greedy desires. "The first Lieut. of the gang," says the *N. Y. Post*, "is partial to his old companions and niggardly in assigning shares to the new recruits; the new recruits have conspired therefore to get rid of him." The dispute is another illustration of that common lore of booty, which was the great connecting cement of the whig party during the last Presidential campaign, and in this view, chiefly is worthy of popular notice.

It is curious, certainly, that Daniel Webster, who has not the people's confidence, to any respectable extent, and who could no more get their suffrages for President, than he could scale the walls of Heaven, should be now occupying the most prominent place in the Cabinet, and exerting a controlling influence in the affairs of the country—and the fact shows how, even in a republican Government, the popular will is sometimes thwarted. The citizens of America would have rejected Mr. Webster as Chief Magistrate, with indignation, but they elected Gen. Harrison, and behold, Mr. Webster is put in chief command, and was, practically, little less than the President himself. Even since the death of Gen. Harrison, Mr. Webster seems to have retained, by right of possession, not only his former position, but in a good degree also, his former power!

And what a man is he to be put forward as the most conspicuous figure to the new administration. Apart from his mighty intellect, what is there in Daniel Webster to attract the respect of the American republic! His Anti-American course, during the last war, is familiar to our readers, and we barely refer to it as a prominent cause of that distrust of his character, which would ever prevent his countrymen from giving him a controlling place in National Affairs, and as forming a strong contrast, too, to one of the greatest reasons upon which the late President's supporters urged his success. They, who enthusiastically rallied for General Harrison on the ground of military merit, could hardly have anticipated that their exertions would enure to the benefit of a man who, like Mr. Webster, did his utmost to make the war of 1812 terminate in disgrace to our arms! Yet so it is! and with his ascendancy come up, also, his bosom friends of that time, who like Theodore Dwight, of the Hartford Convention, are receiving now their political rewards.

An Aristocrat, too, in principle, Mr. Webster displays, unhappily, in his life, all the profligate luxury of the more extravagant aristocracy of the old world without even the poor excuse of having ample means to carry it on. To gratify his extravagant propensities, he has for many years, literally lived upon his friends, although constantly in the receipt of an income sufficient in amount to support a man of ordinary prudence,

in a style of splendid affluence! Once and again, have contributions been taken up for his benefit in Boston, and it is notorious, that but two years ago, the merchants and brokers of New York and Boston raised \$65,000 for him to pay his expenses to England! This is additional to his enormous gratuities from the U. S. Bank, and his loan from that institution, which has recently been published among its "suspended debts," of over \$100,000.

Can such a man act independently in his high office? Most clearly not. And as a specimen of the sort of shackles which must influence his conduct, the *N. Y. Post*, has published some circumstances attending the late appointment of Consul at Paris. Gen. Fenwick, a distinguished soldier of the Republic, having been rejected by Mr. Webster and his friends, the Consulship was conferred on a Mr. Draper, a Shaw merchant of the French metropolis; but the reason of the appointment was several weeks in leaking out, and came from France, at last, in the shape of some protested paper, which Mr. Webster, it seems, had given this very Draper, a year or two ago, for money borrowed! Mr. Webster is a man of great talent, but that he cannot be an honest statesman, hampered as he is by these chains which his luxury and wants have woven around him, is, to say the least of it, highly improbable. His mind and energies must naturally be exerted in behalf of those whose liberal charities supply his luxurious demands.

Whether the new recruits of the Federal party will oust Mr. Webster from his present place, we do not know, but we feel quite sure that the *N. Y. Times* is mistaken, if it supposes for a moment that his appointment as Minister to England, or to any other high office in the nation, will be approved by public opinion. It is, doubtless correct, however, when it says that in England he might find "congenial feelings and intercourse," and may be correct, also, in using towards his offenders the following language—

"But, gentlemen, we understand you all. You want Mr. Webster to remain here until he can place the new Bank of the United States in the hands of his pretended friends; you want him to fashion the Treasury Department, which you contend is under his influence, to promote your private interest; you want him to erect the cabinet into a council of appointment, and thus, usurping the constitutional prerogative of the President, PAY HIS PRIVATE DEBTS WITH THE WHIG CAPITAL; you want him to erect the metropolis of the Union into a *faubourg* of Boston, and when he has accomplished all these things, supposing the possibility of such thing being accomplished, you will say to him as the Colonel says to Gibbie, in the play of the *Wouder*, 'You may now go to the devil.'"

PEOPLE TAKE WARNING!—The Philadelphia correspondent of the *N. Y. Herald*, in alluding to the affairs of the U. S. Bank, says:

"The list of the suspended paper, with names and dates, will prove uncontestably that the rottenness and decay of the Bank originated while it was a national institution. It was then that the money was sunk in bribing Congressmen, influencing elections, feigning lawyers, and purchasing votes. The commencement of this \$29,000,000 of suspended paper extends back to 1825, and at each successive Presidential election it was swelled in amount and deteriorated in character. Immense efforts are making to keep this damning proof from the people, until they shall have been wheedled and cajoled into countenancing another bank of a more extensive capital, and therefore capable of a more stupendous mischief."

WHERE'S THE DEBT?—The federalists have tried very hard to convince the people that the democratic administration would leave the country, upon going out of power, in debt, twenty, forty, or even fifty millions of dollars. But according to federal authority itself (Mr. Ewing, Secretary of the Treasury) all the debt there was upon going out of the late administration, was in outstanding treasury notes, \$5,393,094. But in the very teeth of this plain statement, made by a federal officer, the federal papers persist in the dishonest and unmanly attempt to deceive the people. But, from the 1st of March to the 1st of May, the federalists have increased the Treasury note debt no less a sum than \$1,469,896! being at the rate of \$5,500,000 per annum! We were promised "Retrenchment and Reform," and this is the way it is coming. There was outstanding on the 1st of March, in Treasury Notes, \$5,393,094; 1st of May, \$6,862,990—increased in two months of federal retrenchment and economy, \$1,469,896!—*Belfast Journal*.

Draper, now consul at Paris, secured the office by loaning to Daniel Webster \$1500, belonging to his (Draper's) creditors. If a consulship costs so much money and dishonesty, who but the "great financier," or Glentworth, shall have the vacant office of Minister to St. Petersburg. [Belfast Journal.]

Mr. Van Buren returned to his home at Kinderhook on the 8th inst., and was most flatteringly received by an immense concourse of his townsmen.

From the Eastern Argus.

When Jefferson was President, a clergyman wrote to him during a season of general alarm from an anticipated war with Great Britain, recommending him to set a part a day of fasting and prayer. As the reply of the illustrious patriot is so able in its composition, and so full of meaning, we respectfully ask its careful perusal by our readers. We give the letter in full; it is from Jefferson's Correspondence, vol. 4. p. 103:—

"WASHINGTON, January 23, 1803.

"SIR: I have duly received your favor of the 18th, and am thankful to you for having written it, because it is more agreeable to prevent than to refuse what I do not think myself authorized to comply with. I consider the Government of the UNITED STATES AS INTERFERED BY THE CONSTITUTION WITH INTERMEDIATE RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS, THEIR DOCTRINES, DISCIPLINE, OR EXERCISES. This results not from the provision that no law shall be made respecting the establishment or free exercise of religion, but from that also which reserves to the State the powers not delegated to the United States. Certainly, no power to prescribe any religious exercise, or to assume authority in religious discipline, has been delegated to the General Government. It must then rest with the States, as far as it can be in any human authority. But it is only proposed that I should RECOMMEND, NOT PRESCRIBE, A DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER: THAT IS, THAT I SHOULD INDIRECTLY ASSUME TO THE UNITED STATES AN AUTHORITY OVER RELIGIOUS EXERCISES, WHICH THE CONSTITUTION HAS DIRECTLY PRECLUDED THEM FROM. It must be meant, too, that this recommendation is to carry some authority, and to be sanctioned by some penalty on those who disregard it; not in deed of free and imprudent public opinion. And does the charge in the nature of the penalty make the recommendation the less a law of conduct for those to whom it is directed? I do not believe it is for the interest of religion to invite the civil magistrate to direct its exercises, its discipline, or its doctrines; nor of religious societies, that the General Government should be invested with the power of effecting any uniformity of time or matter among them. FASTING AND PRAYER ARE RELIGIOUS EXERCISES; THE ENJOINING THEM AN ACT OF DISCIPLINE. Every religious society has a right to determine for itself the times for their exercises, and the objects proper for them, according to their own particular tenets; and this right can never be safer than in their own hands, where the Constitution has deposited it.

"I am aware that the practice of my predecessors may be quoted. But I have ever believed that the example of State Legislatures led to the assumption of that authority by the General Government, without due examination, which would have discovered that what might be a right in a STATE GOVERNMENT, WAS A VIOLATION OF THAT RIGHT WHEN ASSUMED BY ANOTHER. Be this as it may, every one must act according to the dictates of his own reason, and mine tells me that civil powers alone have been given to the President of the United States, AND NO AUTHORITY TO DIRECT THE RELIGIOUS EXERCISES OF HIS CONSTITUENTS.

"I again express my satisfaction that you have been so good as to give me an opportunity of explaining myself in a private letter, in which I could give my reasons more in detail than might have been done in a public answer; and I pray you to accept the assurances of my high esteem and respect.

TH. JEFFERSON.

"To the Rev. Mr. MILLAR."

A HOME THURST.—Dr. Channing, in a recent lecture at Philadelphia alluded (says the *North American* of that city,) "to the fears sometimes expressed that the radicals, or the 'lower orders,' as they are sometimes called, would get up mobs and destroy property and render private fortunes insecure. He denied the justice of the imputation and scorned the idea, that the mass would commit any such outrages. Dangers of this kind emanate from higher sources. They originate with men of more splendid fortunes and different blood. Who conceived the ruin which soiled the proud name and disgraced Philadelphia? Which has steeped the widow and orphan in tears and brought thousands to abject poverty both in then and old world?—Not the 'lower orders.'"

SINGULAR SUIT.—In Baltimore, on Tuesday, before Justice Snyder, an action was brought by John G. Dhain and his wife Elizabeth Dhain, against Wm. Silberisen, to recover ninety-four cents, the value of a silver coin presented to the defendant by Miss Elizabeth when she was single and in her teens. This present was made some six or eight months ago, but Miss Elizabeth having been since married, and by the perpetration of the act of matrimony, having become Elizabeth Dhain, she thought her new position would enable her to recover back the present—not the value of the present, but the identical present—the German coin. She was informed by the magistrate that it would be necessary in this case to swear to her account. Elizabeth pertinaciously refused to do so, unless the defendant would give assurance that he would return the identical coin which was presented to him—Mr. Silberisen, not much to the credit of his lore, confessed that he had parted with the coin long since, as who could keep a piece of coin in such times as these? The defendant, however, offered to give the value, but this would not do—the plaintiffs were determined on having the coin.—The magistrate then gave judgement against the plaintiffs for cost of suit.—*N. Y. Sun*

PARIS, MAY 2

Democratic State Convention.

In compliance with the declaration of the Democratic Convention, held in Augusta on last, a State Convention of Democrats will be held at the State House on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, A. M., to nominate a candidate for Governor, at the next ensuing election.

Each classed town and each precinct is requested to send one Delegate to the Convention, and all other towns and precincts are requested to send two Delegates for each town to which they are entitled in the late Apportionment.

All democratic editors in the State are requested to publish this notice, until the Convention.

By order of the Committee Democratic Members of the Convention.

CAUCUS.

The Democratic Republicans are requested to meet at the Town Hall, on the 1st inst., at six o'clock P. M., to select two Delegates to the Convention to be held at Augusta the 29th of June next, to nominate a candidate for Governor.

A full and punctual attendance is requested.

Per order of the Convention.

June 1st, 1841.

THE APPOINTMENT.

The Gerrymandering of the monstrous injustice done to the citizens of this State in depriving representation in the House of certain specified years, is a characteristic, manifested whenever power. An entire disregard of the people, or of the provisions of the Constitution were the violators proved recalcitrant to the Constitution provides for the cry town in the State every year, and the provisions of the Constitution are evaded in the Apportionment. Actions of the Constitution were the violators proved recalcitrant to the Constitution provides for the cry town in the State every year, and the provisions of the Constitution are evaded in the Apportionment. Actions of the Constitution were the violators proved recalcitrant to the Constitution provides for the cry town in the State every year, and the provisions of the Constitution are evaded in the Apportionment.

The Constitution also provides that the Legislature shall "confirm or annul" the action of the Executive. Did the late Federal Legislature, by depriving a year of representation in the House, violate the Constitution? If such a principle is not true Hartford Convention stamp, what name to call it.

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PARIS, MAY 25, 1841.

Democratic State Convention.

In compliance with the direction of the Convention of the Democratic members of the Legislature, held in August on the 24th of March last, a State Convention of Democratic Delegates will be held at the State House, in August, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY THIRD DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at eleven o'clock, A. M., to nominate a candidate to be supported for Governor, at the next ensuing election.

Each classed town and each plantation is requested to send one Delegate to said Convention; and all other towns and the cities of Portland and Bangor, two Delegates for every Representative to which they are entitled in the Legislature, by the late Apportionment.

All Democratic editors in the State are requested to publish this notice, until the time of holding the Convention.

By order of the Committee of the Democratic Members of the Legislature.

CAUCUS.

The Democratic Republicans of the town of Paris are requested to meet at the Town House on Saturday the twelfth inst. at six o'clock P. M., for the purpose of selecting two Delegates to attend the State Convention to be held at Augusta the 23rd inst. for the purpose of nominating a Candidate for Governor.

A full and punctual attendance is requested. Per order of the Town Committee. June 1st, 1841.

THE APPOINTMENT RESOLVES.

The Gerrymandering of the last Legislature and the monstrous injustice done to large numbers of the citizens of this State in depriving them of the right of representation in the House of Representatives on certain specified years, is a characteristic trait of Federalism, manifested whenever and wherever it obtains power. An entire disregard of the will or wishes of the people, or of the provisions of the Constitution, is evinced in the Apportionment Act. The plain provisions of the Constitution were not only violated, but the violators proved recalcitrant to their oaths of office. The Constitution provides for the representation of every town in the State every year, unless it shall otherwise determine. Taxation without representation is a doctrine which the "Bears of Oxford" do not believe in, and one which they cannot support. If a town can be disfranchised one year, or a certain number of years, of representation in the House of Representatives, why not a whole County, if it should be so Democratic to meet the views of these Federal gentlemen. It is only carrying the principle out on a little larger scale, and this principle was adopted by the last Federal Legislature in their outrageous Apportionment Act, by depriving many towns, year after year, of representation in the House of Representatives. If such a principle is not Federalism of the true Hartford Convention stamp, than we know not by what name to call it.

The Constitution also provides that the Senatorial Districts shall "conform as near as may be to County lines." Did the late Federal Legislature comply with this provision when Oxford District was made up? When by annexing Standish and Baldwin, instead of Bridgton, Harrison, and Oxford, which make a jolt in the County lines, to Oxford District, extending it from within about twelve miles of Portland to Canada line, a distance of about two hundred miles, did they comply with the provisions of the Constitution?

We learn it to the real, not the professed, Democracy to answer. We call upon the people, the unbought and honest masses, to say if these tyrannical acts shall have their approval. The issue is with them to decide, and we believe that such an invasion of their rights will not be passed over in silence. The party of Democracy assumed to hide the cloven foot of Federalism cannot long deceive the friends of Justice and Equal Rights.

A number of free black missionaries, sent from England, have been shot in Cuba, by order of the Gov.

There is now living in Exeter, Eng. an old midwife, upwards of ninety years of age, who has actually assisted at the birth of eleven thousand children.

In the United States there are 88 colleges, 12 law schools, 96 medical seminaries, 20 divinity schools, and more than 1000 classical academies.

The largest diamond known to exist in the world, is in the possession of the King of Portugal, and is valued at the enormous sum of fifty-seven millions of pounds sterling, or about two hundred and fifteen millions of dollars.

St. Peter's Church at Rome cost over fifty-two millions of dollars, at a time when money was at least three times its present value. This money, much of it, was raised by selling licences to commit crimes of all kinds, from the most venial sins to the most glaring felony.

There are at present about 300,000 Christians in China, but they are not permitted to practice their religion publicly.

Since the invasion of Algiers by the French, about 10 years ago, upwards of 50,000 French soldiers have been slain. There are about 70,000 soldiers in that country, 10,000 of whom are in hospitals. It requires the sum of \$100,000 per week to pay and support them.

The funds now locked up in chancery in England, the right to which is contested by suitors, amount to two hundred and five millions of dollars!

Two men have recently been invited by the Courts of Tennessee, to spend one 40 and the other 80 years in the State's Stone House, merely because they happened to make the mistake of writing another man's name without his knowledge.

A petition has been presented to the Legislature of Pennsylvania asking that a tax might be imposed upon bachelors over the age of thirty years. The document was referred to the Committee on Domestic Manufacturers.

MORE REMINISCENCES.

Caleb Foote, editor of the Salem Gazette, has been appointed Postmaster at Salem, Mass. in place of Chas. W. Woodbury, removed.

COMMENT.

"We find that editors of newspapers, have for their loyalty been engaged to assist in this work of reform. Sir, in this respect of our affair, it is time to be a little serious and ponder well. Editors are our watchmen, our sentinels on the outposts of liberty. When these can be seduced or bribed, the citadel is gone. It has been asked, is an editor to be excluded from office? I answer, YES, so long as he remains such; unless the people, whose servant he is shall select him. REWARDING THE PARTISAN EDITORS OF the successful chief WITH HIGH OFFICES, IS EFFECTUALLY CORRUPTING THE PRESS!"—John Holmes' Speech, U. S. Senate, 1830.

And yet the name of this same John Holmes was attached to the recommendation of a partisan editor for the Collectorship of Kennebunk, which office the editor obtained! Is not this a fair sample of Federal consistency & does it not illustrate, forcibly the amazing difference between Federal preaching and Federal practice?—Saco Democrat.

A SPECTACULAR WEDDING.—The matrimony of Montreal life was yesterday agreeably diversified by the public marriage of Mr. Desbaters to the beautiful and accomplished Miss Selby. At ten o'clock the Cathedral contained not less than five thousand spectators, and the ceremony was performed according to the imposing and sublime ritual of the Roman Catholic form. The bride was attended by twelve *filles d'honneur*, and the happy bridegroom by an equal number of *garçons d'honneur*. This is the most splendid wedding which ever occurred in Montreal, or we may say on this continent, and was attended by all the fashionables in the city. The *filles d'honneur* were appropriately dressed in white, with a wreath of white roses around their heads, and an ample lace veil reaching from their heads to their heels, while the beautiful bride—the glass of fashion, the mould of form, and the observed of all observers was attired in a magnificent white flowered satin. Such a magnificent spectacle of a similar description has not been before witnessed in this city.—Montreal Herald.

THE PRESIDENT.—In noticing the probable fate of the steamer President, I find the papers have overlooked the fact that the latest dates we have from Fayal are to April 6th, while in England there were none later than March 27th. Supposing she had been disabled in the gale of March 12th, two days after she sailed from New York, so that it was impossible to use her machinery, she could not have reached Fayal under thirty days at least. My hope is that the next intelligence from that place will mention the President's arrival there.—New York Commercial.

PRECOCIOUS DEPRAVITY.—A young man, 15 years of age, was arrested in Harrisburg, Pa. on the 14th inst. on the charge of endeavoring to induce some of his associates to join him in a plot to shoot the keeper of the State Treasury, rifle his pockets of the keys and then rob the Department.

BOW LINK has come, and says: Cheer up democrats—whigs fighting!—all want office; crying test, test, give, give, give!—can't last long—rally, democrats—row 'em up next fall.—Saco Democrat.

The announcement by the British Ministry, of an intention to make a material alteration in *corn-law duty*, had created quite an excitement in England. The land holders were making efforts to oppose any alterations which might affect their interests—but the great body of the people, from one end of the country to the other, were moving the matter and it is by no means unlikely, that a material modification of the corn laws, which now bear so heavily on the poorer classes of society, will take place.

President Tyler has appointed a committee to investigate alleged abuses in the N. Y. custom house, and at the head put Geo. Poindexter.—The complexion of the committee is very plain. "Set a rogue to catch a rogue," is the principle.

The heavy duties on American flour imported into Great Britain, almost prohibits its exportation to any great extent. But the duty on colonial flour is comparatively light, and thousands of barrels of our flour thus find their way through Canada the English market.

The Argus states that Deacon Jos. Socobasin, of the Passamaquoddy tribe, and representative of his people to the State and National Legislatures, died at pleasant Point, in this State, on the 8th.

John Greig has been elected to Congress from the 26th district in New York, in place of Hon. Francis Granger.

James G. Birney has again been nominated by the Abolitionists of New York, for the Presidency.

The Richmond Enquirer says:—

"We understand that Mr. Tyler is very much worn down by the cares of State; and unless he takes better care of his health, he may share the fate of his illustrious predecessor. He complains that his steps are haunted by remorseless and voracious office hunters. They give him little time to for recreation, and his pillow is disturbed by the recollection of their importunate applications."

TREASON! TREASON!—The New York Star, a violent Whig paper, says that the thirty days of Mr. Webster's reign, from the day of Harrison's inauguration to that of his death, was a reign of terror to the great body of the Whig party! The plot thickens—"when rogues fall out," &c.

GREAT BANK ROBBERY.—The Frederick County Bank, at Frederick, (Maryland,) was robbed between Saturday evening and Monday morning, last, (twenty-fourth,) of one hundred and eighty six thousand dollars. Ten thousand dollars are offered for the money and thief.—Argus.

A YANKEE ADMIRAL.—We see by the Concord Patriot, that a New Hampshire boy by the name of Thomas F. Williams, son of a former clergyman in the town of Meredith, has become an Admiral, Count Vinzchoff, in the Russian Navy.

Our readers are doubtless familiar with the history of another Yankee boy—Sir Isaac Coffin, lately admiral in the British Navy. Another "live Yankee" is at present Lord High Chancellor of England possessing the power of a king in fact, though not in name.

As MIGHT BE EXPECTED.—It has been said, and by good authority, that there is no case on record of a person who was ever convicted of a capital offence or sent to a penitentiary, or who committed suicide or went to the lunatic asylum, that took a newspaper and paid for it!

The Quebec Gazette of the 17th states that on that morning a large mass of Cape Diamond, gave way, and buried in stone and earth the houses opposite the custom house. Thirteen dead bodies have been already taken from the ruins.

A young lady eloped from the Convent of the Sacred Heart, in Louisiana, and got married. "Love laughs at locksmiths," and contents too.

The editor of the Baltimore Farmer says that probably 2,000 neat cattle and 4,000 sheep will be lost the present season in the State of Maryland by starvation.

The federalists will have a majority in the next Congress, upon joint ballot of 53—viz: in the Senate, 6; in the House, 47.

A young doctor in Indiana has prosecuted a wealthy widow for \$2000 damages for a breach of the tender vow.

A Southern paper complains that the muskets near Newton, Ga. are so large and numerous, that they are pulling up corn like blackbirds.

Four or five hundred journeymen ship carpenters in New Bedford have refused to work over ten hours for a day.

MARRIED.

In this town, Mr. Daniel S. Hubbard to Miss Evelina Blake, both of this town.
In this town, Mr. Joel Eaton, of Dedham, Mass., to Miss Abigail Walker, of this town.
In Turner, Mr. Alanson Perry, to Miss Sarah A. Cole, both of Turner.
In Rumford, Mr. Simon H. Farnum to Miss Mary Jane McMillin.
In Harrison, Mr. Stephen Abbot, of Bethel, to Miss Nancy Giddard, of Harrison.
In Brighton, Mr. Samuel S. Hazen, M. D. of Lovell, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Gibbs, of Brighton.

DIED.

In Norway, Mrs. Jane Smith, wife of Mark P. Smith, aged 38 years.
In Herculand, 28th ult., of apoplexy, Mr. Sampson Cole, aged 55.
In Turner, on the 9th ult., Mr. Barnum Jones, aged 51 years.
In Turner, Mr. Leonard Phillips, aged 24 years and 7 months.
In Norway, Capt. Benjamin Barker, a Revolutionary soldier, aged 85.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, Overseers of the Poor of the town of Norway, having made suitable provision for the support of John Thomas, wife and five minor children of the said Thomas, hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting him or them on account of said town of Norway, as no debt of their contracting will be allowed after this date.
HENRY C. REED, } Overseers of the
SOLJMON NOBLE, } Poor of the town
ICHABOD BARLETT, } of Norway
Norway, May 20, 1841.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.
On the petition of JAMES BONNEY, guardian of Charles C. Buck and George Buck minor heirs of Henry C. Buck, late of Buckfield, in said County, deceased, praying for leave to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said wards as may be necessary to produce seventy-five dollars.

Ordered, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed in said Paris three weeks successively that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
Copy Attest—John Goodnow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.
ALEXANDER H. MULLER, Administrator of the estate of William H. Mully, late of Oxford, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
Copy Attest—John Goodnow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.
HANNAH ABBOTT, Administratrix of the estate of Timothy Abbott, late of Andover in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also her petition for allowance out of said deceased's personal estate.

Ordered, That the said administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rumford, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
Copy Attest—John Goodnow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.
WILLIAM DEARBORN, Administrator of the estate of Lot L. Whitcomb, late of Hartford, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
Copy Attest—John Goodnow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.
JULIETTA FOSTER, named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Seth Foster late of Livermore, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for probate.

Ordered, That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County on the fourteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.
LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
Copy Attest—John Goodnow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-fifth day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.
MOSES STONE, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Henry Stone late of Livermore, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
Copy Attest—John Goodnow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.
JONATHAN SWIFT, Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Swift, late of Paris in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also the Petition of the widow for an allowance out of the said deceased's personal Estate.

Ordered, That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
Copy Attest—John Goodnow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.
JONATHAN SWIFT, Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Swift, late of Paris in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also the Petition of the widow for an allowance out of the said deceased's personal Estate.

Ordered, That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
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Ordered, That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
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LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
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Ordered, That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
Copy Attest—John Goodnow, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

CROMBIE ATTERTON.

late of Waterbury, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to.

Waterbury, May 25, 1841.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice, to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

PHILLIP ABBOTT.

late of Rumford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to.

Rumford, May 26, 1841.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—Uman, (Formerly Stoneham)

NOTICE is hereby given to the resident and non-resident proprietors and owners of land and real estate in the town of Usher, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the same are taxed for the year 1839, and for deficiency of highway tax for the year 1839, in full accounted to me as Collector for said town, on or before the year 1839 by the Assessors of said town, which remain due and unpaid, viz:

	4	2	4	100	45	1 17	
	5	2	4	100	40	1 04	
	1	1	11	100	20	2 03	
	4	1	10	100	50	1 30	
	1-25	1	9	50	25	65	
	126	5	2	50	45	1 37	
	126	5	2	50	55	1 17	
McAllister,	14			100	300	7 20	
	17			100	50	1 30	
	18			100	60	1 56	
	1-219			20	25	65	
	1-21			50	25	65	
	2	2	5	100	25	65	
	4	2	6	100	20	52	
	111	1	1	100	40	1 04	
	102	1	1	100	50	1 04	
	3			100	25	1 02	
	1	1		100	40	1 04	
	23			100	62	1 63	
	22			100	40	1 04	
Hutchins &	23			100	50	1 30	
Z. McAllister,	25			100	50	1 33	
	20			100	40	1 04	
	27			100	40	1 04	
	28			100	40	1 04	
	29			100	40	1 04	
	30			100	40	1 04	
	31			100	40	1 04	
	32			100	40	1 04	
J & Z Wardwell,	6	1	5	100	75	5 25	
	50	1	100	10	10	26	
	51	1	100	10	10	26	
	2	2	4	100	15	39	1 05 1 44
	3	2	3	100	15	39	
	3	2	4	100	15	39	
	114	1	100	5	13		
	1	2	5	50	30	73	2 10 2 83
	99	1	100	5			

